

Squatter Sovereign.



"The South, and her Institutions."
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATLANTON, KANSAS TERR.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.
Circulation Over Two Thousand!!

In this Paper the Laws of Congress are Published by Authority.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. David R. Atchison,
of Missouri.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

GEN. J. W. WHITFIELD

Subject to the Decision of the Squatter Sovereign; at the Polls.

Atchison Town Company.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Atchison Town Company, K. T., at Atchison on Wednesday, June 13, 1855, when and where all members should be represented, as a majority have called for a division of lots, which will then take place. Persons who have purchased lots, will recollect that the non-payment of any portion of the purchase money at the time specified, forfeits all rights whatever, and all not closed and settled before the 13th June, 1855, will be declared forfeited, and the lots resold.

P. T. ABELL, President.
Atchison, May 30, 1855.

Our City.

During the past week our town has been a second St. Louis in appearance. Steam Boats at our levee all the time unloading immense quantities of freight and passengers. More than a thousand persons have arrived during the time, and one thousand tons of freight. On Saturday night Mr. Kinkead of the enterprising and wealthy firm of Livingston, Kinkead & Co., of Salt Lake, arrived with a portion of his goods for the above place, about 50 tons.

We are pleased to see that he has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the severe winters received last winter when the Salt Lake mail was robbed, and the passengers massacred near Fort Leavenworth.

Immense droves of work cattle have been driven in and sold to the emigrants and merchants for Salt Lake, and yet more are wanted. The millers from St. Joseph, Platte City and Weston, have been selling large quantities of flour and meal. Wagons loaded of Bacon come in every hour to supply the immense demand for that article, and our Merchants of whom there are five, are kept on their feet from morning till night, selling to their numerous customers.

We venture the prediction that heavier sales have been made here this week, than in all the other towns in the Territory together.

What does it Mean?

We see from an order of the Surveyor General and from a letter of Commissioner Mannypenny, that our friends in Leavenworth will have to buy the lots (they have already paid a high price for) from the Auctioneers, many of these lots have been improved at a considerable expense. We should regret to see the occupants turned out by some other purchaser.

Misrepresentations of the Eastern Press.

The New York Tribune states for fact, that Gen. Stringfellow is a notable convert to the "American Party," and that his paper the "Squatter Sovereign," boasts the name of D. R. Atchison as the candidate of that party for the Presidency. Now the above quotation is about as near the truth, as most of the statements made about Kansas and the recent Elections are, and that is, that not one word is true; all false from beginning to end. Gen. Stringfellow is not a convert to, or member of the American party, on the contrary he is a Democrat, and always has been. Gen. Stringfellow has no connection with the Squatter Sovereign, and never had any. The editors of the Squatter Sovereign, raised the name of General D. R. Atchison, as the Democratic candidate for President, and at the time we hoisted his name, we stated that there would probably be three candidates in the field, a Whig, Know Nothing or American, and a Democrat, and gave our preference for Gen. Atchison, as the Democratic candidate.

We presume that some crazy fanatic has been left by Greely in his absence, to conduct his paper. Greely never would have been guilty of making such stupid misstatements; when he lies he leaves a loop-hole to creep out at; this fellow fences himself in so that he can't escape.

Groans of the Abolitionists.

The Kansas Free State has the following paragraph in its last issue.

"The following from the N. Y. Evening Post is true, every word of it. 'It may, we suppose, be safely affirmed that a newspaper established in a free country ought to inform its readers of the important events which are taking place in the world. It is remarkable, however, that the greater part of the journals in the slave States are as silent concerning a recent event of great consequence as the Austrian newspapers concerning any matter which their government does not mean the people shall discuss. Of the enemies lately committed in Kansas, most Southern journals have not a word to say; they neither mention them nor deny them; by their silence they both admit their existence and conceal them from their readers. One might read, for example, the Washington Union, daily, from the title to the last word on the last page, without ever learning that a horde of ruffians from Missouri had made an irruption into the Territory, and, keeping the actual inhabitants from the polls by violence, had voted for their own candidate, and had insisted that the Governor of the Territory, under pain of being lynched, should certify to their election. If the readers of the Union had no other means of acquiring a knowledge of contemporary events, but through the columns of that paper, they would never hear of the riotous proceedings in Kansas to their dying day.'"

We assert that the above is false every word of it, except the first four lines. In the first place the Washington Union is not, and does not profess to be a "Southern journal." Nor have there been any enemies perpetrated in Kansas, except in the way of lying, which has been done by Abolition letter writers. There never has been an irruption made by a horde of ruffians from Missouri, who kept any one from voting in Kansas Territory. And no one ever threatened Gov. Reeder with lynching, unless he granted certificates of election to the members elect of the Legislature, and Gov. Reeder will so testify. Lastly, up to the time Gov. Reeder left for his family there never had been any riotous proceedings. There has been an election held in the Lawrence District since the Governor left, at which none but the Abolitionists or Free Soilers turned out, and the result shows that they only polled the same vote that they did at the previous election, and it is well known that a very large emigration has gone into that district since the previous election. Where are the red, did they only come here to vote, and have gone home again? Is it not strange that men will believe such yarns, as are daily spun by these abolition sheets? Let us look at this thing as rational beings. What brings the Eastern emigrant here? Is it to get a home for a small price, or is it from political considerations? Does he come here to possess the fertile lands, or to establish what he calls "Free institutions?" The Missouri emigrant and the other emigrants from Southern States will be actuated by the same motives, and that to a much greater extent. The Missourians and other Southerners are agricultural people. The rich broad prairies of Kansas invite such, with their slaves to come and settle, where they can get rich lands for a mere song, after selling their own at a very high price. It is no trouble or expense for the Missourians to move over and take a claim. We venture the assertion that more bona fide settlers from the slave State of Missouri, moved into the Territory during the first week after the bill passed, than are now in the Territory from all new England—is it to be wondered at then that we out vote them. If political reasons brings them here, surely Southerners have as much right to be actuated by such motives as Eastern men, and vastly more interest at stake to move them. It is a well known fact that there are not now in the Territory as many abolitionists as there were last fall at the Congressional election. Where have all the Eastern emigrants gone? If we had been beaten we would tell. Those laugh who win. If the Abolitionists had succeeded they would not have raised any clamor about illegal voting. We should probably have raised the cry. We are a little surprised to see the members elect of the Legislature charged with threatening Governor Reeder. The Governor very foolishly or knavishly claimed the right to decide contested elections, the members through a committee of three, presented a protest against such assumption on his part, he admitted his position to be wrong, and there the matter ended. The next day he gave certificates of election to a majority of each House, and recognized their right to settle all contested cases, which was all that the members desired, they were willing to allow his excellency an opportunity to escape a very ridiculous position, and there was not one hard word or unpleasant expression or interruption during the interview. Gov. Reeder will give the lie to any statement saying that any threats, or ungentlemanly language was used. The Free Soilers were fairly beaten and will be till the end.

The friends of Mr. Wise, at Washington, May 25th, fired from the Capitol 100 guns in honor of his election.

Mr. Wise left for Accomac, May 28, at 2 o'clock, P. M. His majorities continue to roll up. Caswell county gives him 960 majority; Russell county 350; Grayson county 270. Aggregate of Little Tennessee, McMullen 3100.

We are under obligation to the J. H. Lucas for late St. Louis papers. She has made the quickest trip of the season, being out only 50 hours.

Kansas Election—Governor Reeder's perseverance.

The members elect of the Kansas Legislature met at the Shawnee Mission in April, and after the Election difficulties had been arranged, a committee was appointed to wait upon his excellency and request him to convene the Legislature at that place, as there was no other place in the Territory having the necessary accommodations, and where board could be obtained at reasonable rates. To this very reasonable request, he utterly refused to comply, and intimated his determination to call us to Pawnee. We then informed his Excellency that if he did force us to meet at Pawnee or any other place than the Mission, that we would adjourn the next day to that place. In despite of all this, and because of his pecuniary interest in Pawnee, he has ordered the Legislature to meet there. We will of course have to "tro" out at the bidding of his Excellency—but we will trot him back next day at our bidding.

We hope no one will be silly enough to suppose that the Governor has power to compel us to stay at Pawnee during the entire Session. The Bill only gives him power to convene at such place as he may think proper, after that, thank Heaven, his power ceases, and the Sovereigns hold the reins, and we pledge our oaths that we will "drive" with a "Curb-Bit" and "tight rein."

An Abolition Lie.

The New York Tribune publishes an extract from the St. Louis Intelligencer, as a Southern view of Kansas matters. The article purported to be an account of what the Missourians were proposing to do with McCreary, a citizen of Kansas, who murdered Clark. The Intelligencer says:

"A handbill was printed and circulated all over the country, up and down the river, calling upon all Pro-Slavery men, all true friends of the South, and of Slavery in Kansas, to meet on Thursday at Leavenworth City, to take into consideration the aspect of affairs and to adopt measures of proceeding in the present crisis. The handbill is signed by B. F. Stringfellow and John W. Kelley, editors of the Squatter Sovereign, J. Marion Alexander, and a number of others.

B. F. Stringfellow and J. W. Kelley are neither of them editors of the Squatter Sovereign, and neither one of them signed the above handbill, nor did either of the editors of the Squatter Sovereign, J. Marion Alexander, is from Pennsylvania, and never lived in Missouri at any time in his life, and never lived where negro slavery existed, till he came to Kansas.

Is it not strange that Missourians will tolerate a press that will fabricate such infamous falsehoods as the above. We can respect a man whose prejudices are against slavery from education, but the sneaking, lying scoundrel, who under the guise of a friend, stabs us in the back, as the Intelligencer and others who rank themselves with him, nothing but heap should be dealt them.

An Anti-Slavery Organ in Old Kentucky.

The Louisville Journal comes out in a furious tirade against the Missouri squatters in Kansas, and takes sides with Gov. Reeder, Forney, and their affiliated free soil land speculators and abolition emigration societies. This is very strange. One is almost persuaded that Cassius M. Clay or Gerrit Smith has had Prentice by the button-hole in a jiable mood, in reading such strong anti-slavery sentiments as those to which we refer in the Louisville Journal. Lloyd Garrison, in his Liberator, if we are not mistaken, will grow lustily over this acquisition of the great Kentucky poet and journalist to the Holy Anti-Slavery alliance.—N. Y. Herald.

Old Kentucky is not alone. Missouri is cursed with half a dozen as malignant, but fortunately their fangs are not so long. Prentice is powerful, for good or evil, his Missouri coadjutors are harmless, from imbecility. With the Republican and others to guard the Whigs, and the numerous Democratic papers, to look after the morals of the Democracy, Missouri is fast ridding herself of the foul blot upon her fame.

Read This.

Teams and Wagons can get constant employment here.

Prairie Teams any number, can find constant work for a month to come, in this immediate vicinity.

Rail makers can get the highest kind of wages here, and employment for any length of time.

Pine lumber of every kind, will bring the highest prices. None in the market. A lumber Merchant can make a fortune here.

We insert this week the Card of Messrs. Yosti and Shields, of St. Louis. Wholesale dealers in Boots and Shoes.—We can recommend them to the Mercantile world as men to be relied on. With Mr. Shields we are personally acquainted. It is only necessary to say he is a "worthy son of a worthy sire." (Gen. Wm. Shields of Lafayette being the father.) Give them a call.

The Post Office Department at Washington, has received notice that a post office will be established at the Palace of the Universal Exhibition at Paris, for the convenience of foreign visitors that may be on a visit there.

Galveston dates to the 21st ult. mention that there had recently been heavy rain storms throughout the State, causing great rejoicing.

Abolition Journals in Kansas.

We publish below, extracts from the Kansas Free State, showing the light in which they regard each other. Can any honest man believe the statements made by such men. They are all engaged in the same unholy warfare against the South, and yet they are so corrupt that each accuses the other of falsehood. One abuses the other for exposing the frauds perpetrated by the Abolitionists, and the other accuses a third of base and willful lying, and admits that illegal voting was done by the Abolitionists.

We doubt not, that all hands, are a lying set. The only truth that has come to light is the fact of illegal votes having been polled by Abolitionists.

From the Kansas Free State.

The Herald of Freedom Again.

We must beg the indulgence of our readers for referring to a matter which can be neither important nor interesting to them; but as it is a matter in which our veracity is concerned, we hope they will forgive so frequent allusions to this old topic. We had designed to drop the subject forever, but as the last number is filled with abuse, detraction and falsehood, we cannot, in justice to ourselves and to the cause of truth, let it pass without notice.

The Herald speaking of us, says:

"Every expedient is resorted to by those pro-slavery editors in disguise to injure the Free State party, and prejudice Missourians against us. The following is only one of a large number of similar statements, and all as false as the parent of vice:

"Of the 365 voters enrolled on the census list, the poll books show that about 160 alone voted, and it is also pretty evident that not more than one hundred of them supported this ticket. The balance of 255 votes which it received, were by those who had arrived, this season, many of them, doubtless, illegal."

The truth is, the poll books show no such thing as the editor alleges; but on the contrary, it establishes the fact that 255 free State votes out of the 365, were polled, but it can not show that they were persons who arrived this season. It shown at all it would have to be done by extraneous evidence. There were about 30 votes polled by newly-arrived eastern men but whether they voted the pro or anti-slavery ticket, we nor the editors of the Free State have not the means of knowing. The fact that there having arrived the day previous, does not make their votes illegal.—Had they come and settled in good faith in the Territory with the view of making it their permanent residence? All would have answered this question in the affirmative, had they been interrogated upon it.

"Would true anti-slavery men labor unremittently to furnish the advocates of slavery with evidence to be used against their own party? or does any one suppose they would work from week to week to exhort hatred among pro-slavery men against those instrumentalities which the true men of freedom have set in motion to make Kansas a free State?"

In defence of our statement which he has quoted, we shall only say, that it is the result of a comparison of the official poll and census books, and is as correct a statement as could be given from a single careful examination. The exact number who voted, and whose names are on the census list, was made by us precisely 155; and we still feel confident that our estimate of 60 votes out of this number, for the pro-slavery ticket, is a correct one. The books are yet in our office, and we defy Brown or any other person to prove by them that our statement is false. We challenge examination, and will hold every one who denies our statement as a willful falsifier until he proves by the record that we are wrong. About what is required to constitute a legal voter we do not differ with the Herald. But it is quite evident to any one who was at all observant, that of the 50 or 60 "newly arrived eastern men" (instead of 36) who voted, many of them are not at present to be found in the district. The majority of these marched up en masse and voted just before the closing of the polls. And if the majority of the tickets being found at the top of the box is any evidence, we have it, and for the truth we will appeal to the judges of the election and all who witnessed the counting of the ballots. But reckless as we deemed the editor of the Herald in regard to truth, we were not prepared for such an avowal of Jesuitical principles as he virtually makes. We disdain to advocate any cause that cannot bear to have the truth and the whole truth exposed, and we never will knowingly seek to prop up even the dearest and holiest cause by falsehood and fraud. If suppression of truth, illegal voting, and palpable falsehoods are the "instrumentalities which true men of Freedom have set in motion to make Kansas a Free State," or for any other purpose, whether good or bad we care not, we wish it to be known far and near that we are eternally at war with those who use them, and will ever exert all our powers to cripple those instrumentalities. Such instrumentalities may suit the Herald's notions of moral rectitude, but no upright man can sanction them.

A number of large farms are being made in the vicinity of Atchison. Some of our farmers are putting in from forty to eighty acres of prairie. The crops in this region never looked more promising, and if we continue to have good rains, no fear of the predicted seven years' famine need be entertained.

Slavery Consistent with Christianity.

We commence the publication this week, of an article bearing the above caption, and shall continue it in each number till it is finished. We ask a careful perusal of the article by every one, and particularly by all Christians of every denomination.—We assure you it is well worthy of your perusal. We are willing to pledge ourselves, that if any Abolitionist or Free Soiler, can show from the Bible that the positions assumed, are not sustained, then we will turn Freesoiler.

Departure of Governor Reeder—The Kansas Legislature not to be Dissolved.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1855.

Governor Reeder, after a short sojourn, has disappeared, like a mist, from the capital, without any one knowing either when, why, or how he left. It is said he left with the endorsement of the Executive, so far as his official action had been concerned, but without any promise of the solicited aid to subject the mischief-making Missourians to law and order. He seriously proposed to the President to dissolve the Kansas Legislature, but his proposition was only the subject of merriment. It is said Mr. Cushing asked him if he had not given the members of the Legislature certificates that "they were duly and legally elected." He answered he had. "Then," said Mr. Cushing, "your official certificate of a fact given under the sanction of an oath, or your declarations here that all law and order were violated and gross outrages perpetrated in the election of the Legislature."—N. Y. Herald.

It seems that Mr. Cushing is not so amiable as the Governor expected, he has not forgotten the contemptuous manner in which Reeder treated his opinion about the Delaware Treaty.

Poor Reeder, we feel for you, defeated by the Squatters, and laughed at by the Cabinet at Washington.

Vermont must have a remarkable moral and law-abiding population, for it seems that the jails of that State only average three occupants each. Three are entirely empty, two have but one prisoner each, two others have four each, one has six, and another seven.—Er.

If she had all the emigrants, she has sent to Kansas to aid in Abolitionizing it, her jails would not be so empty.

We welcome to our wharf the Sultan, a new boat commanded by Capt. McCloy. Having travelled on her, we can recommend her as being a boat eminently entitled to the patronage of the traveling and trading community. From the Captain to the Porter, all are attentive and obliging. Her table is not surpassed by any boat in the trade.

"BALLOU'S PICTORIAL," and the "Flag of our Union" are on our table. As a Pictorial sheet, we class Ballou's as inferior to none. It is gotten up at a great expense to the publisher, but having an enormous list of patrons, it is afforded at a very reasonable price. Subscription price, \$3, or one copy of the Pictorial, and one copy of the world-renowned Flag of our Union, one year, five dollars. This is so cheap, that all who are disposed can be accommodated. Address M. Ballou, Boston, Mass.

CHEAP GOODS.—The shelves of our merchants are filled with a choice assortment of goods. Examine their advertisements, and then make your purchases.

We invite attention to the sale of Lots at Indianola, K. T. Here is a rare chance for capitalists.

Election News.

The special election for representatives to the Legislature, to fill the vacancies made such by informal proceedings on the 30th of March, was held on the 22d instant, agreeably to the Governor's proclamation, which resulted in the election of the Free State ticket in the Lawrence district, as follows:—

Philip P. Fowler, . . . 288 votes.
John Hutchinson, . . . 283 votes.
Erastus D. Ladd, . . . 286 "

Scattering about . . . 20 "

Everything passed off quietly, and without interruption from non-residents. There appeared to be but little interest taken in the election outside of Lawrence. This, probably, arose from the fact that the season is extremely late, and farmers were busy preparing for planting.

The scattering votes were from persons who, to gratify a personal pique, strengthened the hands of the opponents of freedom by throwing away their suffrages.

The whole number of voters in this district was three hundred and sixty-nine at the census in February.—Kansas Herald of Freedom.

HUMANITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A late Boston Atlas has an article in regard to the emigrant pauper law in that State, which relates an instance of a poor white woman, who, with her babe, a Massachusetts born child, "was taken on board the packet ship Daniel Webster, shrieking and protesting against her embarkation." She was sent back without any trial by jury, without any habeas corpus writ, without any Faneuil Hall meeting, without any thunder from the press, or the pulpit.—This shows a beautiful consistency in the acts and laws of the people of Massachusetts. They go to the bitter end for the personal liberty of the fugitive blacks, but have no sympathy for that of the white folks.

In Richmond, Va., there is a Baptist church for negroes, which numbers 2700 communicants.

From the New York Herald.

No More Slave States.

The Legislatures of several Northern States—Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and others—have passed resolutions declaring, among other things, that there shall be "no more slave States." If this doctrine prevails in the North, they will have the power to enforce it in Congress. But it is easy to see that the attempt to enforce it will put upon the high road to disunion. The only guarantee which can now insure the perpetuity of the Union, is something like a balance of power to the South, as a breakwater in the general government against the aggressions of the North. This balance, before the admission of California, the South possessed in the Senate of the United States; but the addition of California to the free States has destroyed this equilibrium. The South desire therefore—and they have the right to ask—the admission of another slaveholding State, to restore this lost equilibrium of forces in the Senate.

To this end we may expect to see Kansas, within a year or two, knocking for admission into the Union. Should the North refuse to admit her, in the event of a constitution recognizing the existence of slavery, we are hurried to the ultimate question of union or disunion. The moment the South discover that the power of the North in Congress is to be devoted to the "crushing out" the institution of slavery, the alternative of secession comes up in a palpable shape. And this is the drift of this Kansas imbroglio.

All this mock philanthropy about human freedom, liberty, and the horrors of Southern slavery, is mere stuff and nonsense. The real question is union or disunion. The African race, whether as slaves in the South or "free colored Americans" in the North, occupy the position, socially and politically, of an inferior race, and properly so, and simply because the great Creator has made them an inferior race. In the same community with the white man, the black, enslaved or emancipated, must forever occupy a degraded position. In a community purely African, even the civilized black relapses again to African indolence and barbarism. See Hayti; see Jamaica. Stop the supplies of christianized recruits from our Southern States to Liberia, and that republic, in the space of two or three generations, would probably degenerate into a petty kingdom as cannibals, with a savage beast as their ruler, horrible and bloody as the King of Dahomey. The three millions of the African race, the most enlightened and the happiest in the world, are the three million slaves of our Southern States.

This cry of slavery, the horrors of slavery, stop the extension of slavery, is therefore a mockery and a snare. Reduced to its final consequences, it means disruption, disunion, a war of sections, a war of races, fire and sword, anarchy and indiscriminate slaughter. And these ultimate consequences are interwoven into the treacherous web of this Kansas controversy. The sectional agitations, jealousies, and revenges of half a century, are concentrated in this Kansas question. The beginning is ominous—the end will be disastrous if, right or wrong, just or unjust there are to be no more slave States."

The Result.

We have just heard the result of the great convention held at Leavenworth on the 28th of April to depose the Governor and to elect another in his place. The whole thing proved a total failure, with the exception it was changed into a "quaker meeting" for the purpose of redressing some grievances growing out of the settlement of the Delaware lands, and it ended in the death of Malcom Clark at the hands of Mr. McCreary, the particulars of which we have already given.

A committee was appointed at a subsequent meeting of the persons engaged in this transaction, to warn suspected persons to leave the territory. In accordance with that resolve we learn that Mr. Phillips, Mr. Grant and Mr. Warren, have each received notice to depart by a given day. An attempt was made to drive Mr. Phillips off, but he did not appear willing to go at his master's bidding, he was arrested by this committee, taken across the river to Weston, Mo., his head was shaved after which he was tarred and feathered, rode upon a rail, then an attempt was made to force him to sign an instrument in writing agreeing to expatriate himself forever from Kansas. He refused to comply but as it was found an attempt at rescue was about to be made he was set at liberty with an injunction that if he was again found in Kansas Territory he should be hung. We are proud to learn that the next morning he was in Leavenworth running balls, and had taken a solemn resolve that he was done with boys' play.—We wait with great anxiety for further intelligence, which we hope to receive in time for our regular issue. Suffice it to say, a general fight was expected at last advice.—Kansas Herald of Freedom.

It has been five or six weeks since Phillips received his deserts, and we have not yet heard of his using any of his Bullets, nor of any disturbances.

The President and members of the cabinet, officers of the army and navy, and a full regiment of the district militia, are now engaged in breaking ground for the National Armory, on the public ground between the Capitol and the Smithsonian Institute.

Title to Lots in Leavenworth City.

MR. EDITOR:—In order that the public mind may be disabused as to the condition of the title to lots at Leavenworth, &c., you will please publish in the Frontier News the following extract from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Hon. G. W. Mannypenny, to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Very Respectfully,
B. F. ROBINSON,
Indian Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Apr. 4, 1855.

SIR:—I have observed a statement in some of the Western papers to the effect that it had been discovered in Washington, that the site of the town of Leavenworth, in Kansas Territory, was not as had been claimed by this office in the land ceded in trust by the Delaware Indians to the United States, and that therefore titles to lots in the same were unenarrated by any claim of the Delaware Indians by virtue of the terms of their late treaty, and deem it proper to inform you that the statement alluded to is without any foundation in fact.

The town site of Leavenworth is on the lands ceded by the Delaware Indians to the United States in trust, for the benefit of the tribe, and will therefore be subject to the provisions of the 5th section of the act of March 3rd, 1855, which states that "where the net proceeds of the lands ceded by either of said treaties are required to be paid over to the Indians, the President shall cause said lands, or such parts thereof as he may deem proper, to be classified and valued, and when such classification, and valuation has been made to his satisfaction, shall cause said lands to be offered at public sale by legal subdivisions or town lots, at such times and places, and in such manner and quantity as to him shall appear proper and necessary to carry out faithfully the stipulations to said treaties."

The provisions of this section apply to the lands ceded in trust by the Iowas, Delawares, and the confederate bands of Frankishaws, Weas, Kaskaskias and Pioris.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servant,
G. W. MANNYPENNY,
Commissioner.

A. CUMMINS, Supt. &c., St. Louis Mo.

Steamboats.

The steamer Emma Harmon, Capt. J. M. Wise, was made fast at our Levee on Sunday last, at about five o'clock P. M., being the first steamer which was ever at our wharf, and the first on the Kansas river which was sustained wholly by private enterprise. On her arrival she was greeted by three hearty cheers from the citizens, which were as cordially responded to by the officers, passengers, and crew.—She had on board about fifty passengers, besides a large quantity of freight.

The Emma Harmon is a stern wheel boat with two engines of one hundred and eighty horse power. When light she draws fourteen inches of water; and will carry fifty tons and a hundred passengers on twenty inches of water. On three feet of water she will carry two hundred tons of freight. She was built during the last season, and was purchased by the present proprietors, in March last, for the Kansas river trade.

Capt. Wing informs us that he found no obstructions in the channel, though wholly unacquainted with the river previous to his present trip.

The steamer left for Fort Riley and intermediate ports on Monday morning.

The steamer Financier No. 2, Capt. MORRISON, arrived at our Levee on the 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. She is a fine, well built boat, of light draught, and like the Emma Harmon, is designed to be continued on this river. Her accommodations for passengers are very excellent, and with the large amount of trade along this river she must be sustained. She had a large amount of freight on board for this port, among which was a frame building ready to put together. We shall give this craft a more extended notice at another time.

The Harrods, belonging to the Manhattan Company, arrived from Cincinnati, at about one o'clock P. M., the same day, heavily laden with passengers and freight for their new settlements at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican forks of the Kansas, five miles above Fort Riley. She was much more heavily loaded than either of the other steamers, and like them experienced no difficulty for the want of water.

The river has been up very high, but is now falling again. But a short time can elapse until the rise occasioned by the melting of snow and ice in the mountains will commence. When this does take place we may look for high water for several months.

The present rates between this point and Kansas City, Mo., is seventy-five cents per hundred for freight, and four dollars for passengers up, and three dollars down.—Kansas Herald of Freedom.

The steamer Nashville, with a full complement of Passengers and Charleston papers, arrived at New York, May 28. The papers speak of a heavy thunder storm at Charleston on Friday, and in the interior copious showers. It is proposed to commence the publication of a daily paper to advocate the interests of the American party.

DEAD.—Hon. Walter P. Colgrist, of Georgia, died at Macon in that State, on the 7th ult.